Alexandria: Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1807. [No. 1979.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation, and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices,

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on MONDAY, the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order.

George Town, July 1, [3] dt30thJy.

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.

May 25. d

A Miller Wanted.

To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20 d.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—
Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15. d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
3000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own), well suited for the wet goods business.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.
IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests Imperial, } *FRESH*
15 do. young hyson } *TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
100 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackarel
80 casks raisins
8 bales Beerboon garrahs.
AND
60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20. d

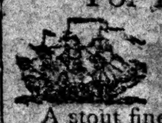
JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES*,
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimane, stone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

For Freight or Charter,



The SHIP
COMMERCE,
Capt. JAMES CROUDHILL,
A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board.

William Hodgson.

July 20. d.

NOTICE.

THE members of the PENNSYLVANIA COPPER MINE COMPANY are hereby notified, that a general meeting of the company will be held at Gadsby's hotel in Alexandria, on the 31st day of the present month at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is earnestly requested that every member will be punctual in his attendance either in person or by proxy as business very essential to their interests will be laid before them.

John Potts, *President.*

July 17. d2w

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunos; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I WILL attend with the assessor's books, from 9 o'clock until 2 in the afternoon at the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, occupied by Mr. Joshua Riddle, every day until the court of appeals. Those persons desirous to see their assessment will please attend.

Abel Janney, *Collector.*

July 29. d4t

TAKEN UP,

IN Alexandria, a large BRINDLE COW, with a white face and crooked horns, and has a lump under her throat; she appears to be ten or twelve years old, has a calf about 5 weeks old with her. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Ralph Longden.

July 29. 3t

For Amsterdam (direct)

The Ship
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. WESTON.
For freight of one hundred and twenty hhds. tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.
Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle, *Alexandria;*
OR,
Washington Bowie, *Georgetown.*

July 23.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Captain *John Harper*, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following
Very valuable Property
IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, VIZ.

ONE piece of Ground, lying on the south side of Franklin-street, and on the west side of Potomac-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets, being one hundred and twenty-five feet to the eastward of Water, and running westwardly with Franklin-street thirty-two feet, six inches, from hence southwardly eighty eight feet three inches and one half.

One other piece lying on the west side of Union street, and to the southward of Franklin street, beginning on Union-street one hundred and 76 feet seven inches to the southward of Franklin street, and running northwardly with Union street 88 feet 3 inches and an half, thence westwardly 62 feet 6 inches.—Also, one half acre of ground lying at the intersection of Royal and Gibbon streets.

Mary Harper, *Ex'rx.*
Wm. Hartshorne, Samuel Craig, Wm. Herbert. } *Ex'rs.*

July 27. dts

In Common Council,

JULY 21, 1807.

ORDERED, That the Council do convene as a Court of Appeals on Monday day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. sit till 2 o'clock, P. M. each day, for days.

Test.
(tgA) Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto-Rico Green Coffee and St Croix Sugars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
OR
C. Powell.

July 21. dtf

Seelig and George,

Gun-Smiths, Rifle-makers and White-Smiths,

BEG leave to inform the inhabitants, that they have lately removed to this place, and have taken a shop on the corner of Union and Duke-streets, where they will execute with neatness and dispatch any orders they may be favored with.

July 21. tf

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

From the People's Friend.

DESIDERATI.

An old man, with silvered locks, seated in his chamber, and little able to walk abroad, wishes to be informed of a few things

He sees, in the president's proclamation, that the three men, taken out of the Chesapeake, were native Americans. He believes that at the time of the taking, America was, in the strictest sense, a neutral nation on terms of peace and friendship with Great Britain by treaty. He remembers that heretofore the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, maintained as a doctrine of their law in Great Britain, was decryed by the gentlemen who now compose the American administration, and their party, as a monstrous doctrine, as a relict of feudal vassalage, as a doctrine which never could be recognized in this country, totally inconsistent with that personal liberty which every citizen enjoys in a free republic. He remembers that the yielding to this docrine was made a subject of reproach to the former administration, and he believes had its effect in turning them out of office. In this situation of things, therefore, he wishes to know,

1st. Whether these three men were pressed on borrd the British ship, or entered voluntarily, taking the king's bounty, and signing the ship's papers?

2d. If voluntarily, whether, according to the doctrine held in this country, they had not a right so to enter, receive the bounty, and sign the papers?

3d. If they had this right, whether this does not necessarily imply that the ship's officers had an equal right to receive, pay, and enrol them? And being so received, paid and enrolled, whether they can be distinguished, in the present question, from real British subjects?

4th. Whether, before the taking, they had been guilty of piracy, mutiny or desertion, or any, and which of them?

5 h. Whether application had been made to have them delivered up? To whom such application had been made? By whom? And upon what principles?

6th. If such application had been regularly made, whether, as a nation at peace, and on terms of amity and friendship with Great Britain, we had, or had not a right to withhold them against such application? whether, after that, we had a right to give them asylum and shelter in our country? a right to enlist them on board our ships of war? In fine, what is the law of nations upon this question?

7th. If the answer should be against the retention, is the British nation obliged to resort to further negociation upon the subject, before they can by force redress the injury done to them; or, in all cases of violation of absolute rights, is negociation a mere matter of courtesy only which may either be employed or dispensed with at the pleasure of the injured party?

8th. Does what the British call "*The right of search*" at all come in question, or has it any relation to this case? and if so, how does it come in question?

My blood boils, even at this age, against the haughty Briton. The injuries, the insults, the degradations, which he has heaped upon us, without a cause, must rouse the resentment of every American; and impelled by that resentment, every American, on the first impulse, will cry out "*my voice is now for war.*"

But let us see first, let every citizen first see that we have a just ground, a ground upon which all nations will justify us, a ground upon which we can stand before the Most High God, for he alone is the God of armies, and in his strength alone can we hope for success.

I propose these questions to the jurists of our country in hopes of an answer—not so much for myself—I can take no part in the dispute except in my prayers; but for a host of young men of whose confidence I boast, whose counsels I have the honor to lead, and whose blood is at their country's call, *provided* her cause be just——JUSTICE IS THEIR MOTTO.

SENEX.

FROM THE BALANCE.

THE LIMNER.

There are lines in the character of some men, that always puzzle the painter. These lines are very distinct and visible; but they are inexplicable.

"I am very sorry for your misfortunes" said a grave looking gentleman the other day to an acquaintance who had got involved in his affairs——"I pity you very much added he (& I saw a tear starting in his eye,) but I hope you will get through honorably at last." The unfortunate man did not repay this kindness even with a smile. "I observe you have some friends in your misfortunes" said I after the grave gentleman had passed on. "Friends! replied the unfortunate man indignantly, friends indeed! I must tell you, continued he, that this same person who affects to weep over my misfortunes withsuch poignant grief, and who pretends to wish me extricated from all my difficulties, is himself in some degree the cause of all my troubles" "Is it possibe?" I exclaimed looking at him with astonishment. "Yes, said he, that man now owes me, and has for a long time, a debt which he might pay with the utmost ease, and for the want of that little debt and an hundred others of the same description, I am compelled to pine in the limits of a prison."

Reader this grave looking gentleman wears all the externals of a christian. He abounds in fashionable *religion*. He professes much; but is sparing of good works. Such hypocrisy may deceive men for a time: but can tears and sighs deceive the Searcher of Hearts?——No the hope is vain.

The unfortunate man had seen prosperous days. Then he was surrounded by a hoast of blood-suckers, and this pretended friend no doubt among the rest But misfortune had overtaken him. Still he believes it is his duty to be patient, moderate and just, even under the pressure of every calamity. But when thus assailed, when stupidity itself puts on a haughty, dictatorial tone—he seems compelled to complain. However the world has nothing to do with this man's afflictions, or that man's religion, nor will it much regard either the one or the other.

This case will shew that one hour's adversity will teach more wisdom than an age of prosperity.

"I wish this *very good friend*, said the unfortunate man, and all other *very good men*, to know that I have no sense of gratitude for such *pitying* favors, and beg them to forbear.

PETER PALLET.

HORRID MURDER
BY THE INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augustine, to his friend in Virginia.

'DEAR SIR,

'ON the night of the 3d February last, arrived in this place in a most deplorable condition, Mrs. Mary Jordan, who with her husband and six children, were in January last carried away captives by the Indians. Mrs. Jordan has furnished me with the following melancholy account of the massacre of her husband and children, and of her own sufferings with the savages.

'On the night of the 22d January, 1807 we were suddenly awakened from slumber by the hedious yells of savages, who before we could put ourselves in a situation to oppose them, succeeded in forcing the doors of the house. They were to the number of forty or fifty, frightfully painted, and armed with tomahawks and scalping knives. My husband met them at the door and in their own tongue asked them what they wanted—"*the scalps of your family*"—was the answer. My husband intreated them to have compassion on me and his innocent children, but his intreaties availed nothing; we were dragged naked out of the house, and tied severally with cords, by order of one who appeared to be a chief, about 20 of the Indians took charge of us, who were ordered to conduct us with all possible dispatch to their settlement (about 200 miles distant) while the remainder were left to pillage and fire the house. We commenced our journey about midnight, through an uncultivated wilderness at the rate of nearly 7 miles an hour. If either of us through fatigue slackened our pace, we were most inhumanly beat and threatened with instant death.

After a tedious travel of more than forty miles the savages halted in a swamp—here for the first time from the time of our departure we were permuted to lie down—the Indians kindled a fire on which they broiled some bear's flesh, of which they allowed us but a small portion.

After they had refreshed themselves, and extinguished their fire we were again compelled to pursue our journey. We travelled until sunset, when the Indians again halted, and began to prepare a covering for themselves for the night. My poor children complained much of their feet being swollen, but I was not permitted to give them any relief, nor was their father allowed to discourse with them. As night approached we shook each other by the hand, expecting never again to witness the rising of the sun. Contrary to our expectations however we had a tolerable night's rest, and on the succeeding day though naked and half starved, travelled with much more ease than on the preceding one. The Indians occasionally allowed us a little raw food sufficient to keep us alive—we this day travelled according to the reckoning of the Indians nearly forty miles, and were about sun set joined by the remaining savages who were left behind; they were loaded with the spoils of my husband's property, among other articles they found a keg of spirits of which they had drank plentifully; as they became intoxicated they exercised the more cruelty towards us—they beat my poor children so unmercifully that they were unable to stand on their feet the ensuing morning; the Indians attributed their inability to wilfulness and again renewed their acts of barbarity, beating them with clubs, cutting, and gashing them with their knives, and scorching their naked bodies with brands of fire. Finding that their hellish plans had no other effect than to render the poor unhappy sufferers less able to travel, they came to the resolution to butcher them on the spot.

"Six holes were dug in the earth of about 5 feet in depth, around each of which some dried branches of trees were placed. My husband at this moment filled with horror at what he expected was about to take place, broke the rope with which he was bound and attempted to escape from the hands of the unmerciful cannibals! he was however, closely pursued, soon overtaken and brought back—as he passed me he cast his eyes towards me and fainted—in this situation he was placed erect in one of the holes. The woods now resounded with the heart piercing cries of my poor children—'spare, O spare my father!' was their cry—'have mercy on my poor children was the cry of their father——It availed nothing—my dear children were all placed in a situation similar to that of their father—the youngest, only nine years broke from them and ran up to me, crying "*don't mammy, pray don't let them kill me!*"

Alas! O heavens what could I do? In vain did I beg of them to let me take my dear child's place! by force it was torn from me in an hour when I could afford it no protection.

Having placed the poor unfortunate victims in the manner above described, they secured them in a standing position by replacing the earth, which buried them nearly to their necks.

The inhuman wretches now began their hideous pow-wows, dancing to and fro around the victims of their torture, which they continued about half an hour, when they communicated fire to the fatal piles! Heaven only knows what my feelings were at this moment! As the flames increased, the shrieks and dying groans of my poor family were heightened! thank heaven their sufferings were of short duration; in less than a quarter of an hour from the time the fire was first communicated, their cries ceased, they sunk into the arms of their kind deliverer.

The callous hearted wretches having sufficiently feasted their eyes with the agonies of the unfortunate sufferers, retired to regale themselves with what liquor remained; they drank freely and soon became stupid and senseless; with one of their tomahawks I might with ease have dispatched them all, but my only desire was to flee from them as quick as possible. I succeeded with difficulty in liberating myself by cutting the cord with which I was bound, on which I bent my course for this place. A piece of bear's flesh I fortunately found in one of the Indian's packs served me for food. I travelled only nights, in the day time concealing myself in thick swamps, or hollow trees. A party of Indians passed within a few rods of the place of my concealment the second day after my departure, but did not discover me; they were undoubtedly of the same party from whom I had escaped in pursuit of me. Two days after I was met by an Indian of the Shawanese nation; he proved friendly and conducted me to a white settlement; without his assistance I must have again fallen into the hands of my savage foes.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent Itch Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria.
June 9. law3m

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Arrived, ship Atlantic, Barnum, 127 d[ays] from Calcutta. The ship True America, Isaacs, of New-York, had sailed for Madras with a cargo of rice. Left there the ship [Oli]ver Elsworth, Ely, of New-York; Mary Eliza, White, for Salem in 15 days; Benj[amin] from Philadelphia; Eliza Ann, Ellis, of Salem, from Batavia; and ship ——, North of Salem, just arrived from Leghorn. [Jul]y 30, in sight of the Cape, spoke the Portuguese ships Grand Parara, and Spick, out 4 days from Calcutta, for Lisbon. 31st lat. 3[3] long. 16, 30, spoke the ship Bellisarius, Lovett, of Salem, for Leghorn, and 55 days from Gibraltar, for Bengal. July 15, lat. 29, 4[3] long. 62, 23, spoke ship Director, Rut[gers] 14 days from Norfolk, for Antigua. 19th lat. 53, long. 66, 46, spoke schooner Pauli[na] Turner, of Providence, 17 days from Washington, North-Carolina, for Guadaloupe, the captain sick—the same day was boarded by the Melampus frigate, from the Chesapeake bay, for Bermuda, for water, who examined no other papers than the shipping articles, and pressed two men, one an American, the other a Prussian—20th, lat. 33, 50, long 6[8] spoke the brig Industry, of Newbury-Port, 1[2] days from Alexandria, for Kingston, Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

Latest from Europe.

Yesterday arrived, ship Amelia, captain Matthews, from London, which he left the 29th May and the Downs the 3d June, and furnishes us with a Canterbury paper of the 2d of June from which we have only time and room for the following extracts, which are the chief it contains except a long account of an insurrection of some of the foreign troops at Malta, which they so far effected as to blow up a magazine of 500 barrels of powder, before they were quelled, when 25 of them were taken and executed. It does not appear by the paper or by verbal accounts, that any material action had taken place between the Russians and French.

LONDON, June 2.

It is reported that the subsidies required for the present campaign by Prussia and Russia, amount to seven millions.

Private letters from Hamburgh, [of] date of the 22d, state that a report had reached that city of a very dreadful battle having taken place between the Russians and French, in the neighborhood of Dantzic, in which the latter lost 30,000 and the former remained masters of the field.—The seige of Dantzic was consequently raised. These letters add, that it is confidently reported that the king of Sweden has not only refused to ratify the armistice, but has actually recommenced hostilities.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

The time when the large expedition now prepairing will actually sail, depends on the contingencies which may result from the present state of affairs upon the continent—but we are assured that ministers are indefatigable in their different departments, and that such activity has been employed that every thing will be ready in fourteen days from this date.

An immense number of transports are hired; ordnance, military, and medical stores, have been embarked; and a large body of troops is in the neighborhood of the points of embarkation; so that on the very first receipt of expected intelligence from the continent, the troops will be hurried on board, and sail without a moments delay.

In addition to the quantity of stores now on board the transports, 30,000 sets of accoutrements were ordered from a house in the city within these few days.

A Tonningen mail arrived on Saturday morning, with letters and papers from Hamburgh and Altona, to the 24th inst. The rumor of a negociation for a general peace, under the mediation of Austria gains ground daily. A paragraph, dated Banks of the Maine, May 15th, says—"The public journals state, upon the authority of accounts from Vienna, that proposals for peace have already reached Vienna and Buda; immediately after the arrival of which a courier was sent off to London with these proposals, to invite the English government to accede to them; but many persons doubt that they will lead to a successful issue." An article dated Vienna, May 13, adds, "We are here positively assured that France and Russia have accepted the mediation of our court upon condition, however, that there shall be no armistice during the course of the

HIS DAY'S MAIL.

EW-YORK, July 27.
ip Atlantic, Barnum, 127 days
a. The ship True American
w-York, had sailed for Madras
of rice. Left there the ship Or-
, Ely, of New-York; Mary and
for Salem in 15 days; Bengal,
phia; Eliza Ann, Ellis, of Ba-
atavia; and ship ——, Norris
st arrived from Leghorn. 21st
of the Cape, spoke the Portu-
rand Parara, and Spick, out 60
cutta, for Lisbon. 31st lat. 35,
spoke the ship Bellisarius, Lo-
for Leghorn, and 55 days from
Bengal. July 15, lat. 29, 43,
spoke ship Director, Rutgers
Norfolk, for Antigua. 19th
66, 46, spoke schooner Paulina
ovidence, 17 days from Wades
-Carolina, for Guadaloupe, the
the same day was boarded by
frigate, from the Chesapeake
uda, for water, who examined
rs than the shipping articles
o men, one an American, the
n—20th, lat. 33, 50, long 6,
Industry, of Newbury-Port, 4
xandria, for Kingston, Jamai-

ADELPHIA, July 26.

Latest from Europe.

rrived, ship Amelia, captain
m London, which he left the
d the Downs the 3d June,
us with a Canterbury paper
ne from which we have only
n for the following extracts,
chief it contains except a
f an insurrection of some of
oops at Malta, which they so
to blow up a magazine of
powder, before they were
25 of them were taken and
does not appear by the paper
counts, that any material ac-
place between the Russians

LONDON, June 2.

d that the subsidies required
campaign by Prussia and
t to seven millions.

ers from Hamburgh, to
2d, state that a report had
ty of a very dreadful battle
lace between the Russians
the neighborhood of Dant-
he latter lost 30,000 and the
ed masters of the field.—
Dantzic was consequently
letters add, that it is confi-
d that the king of Sweden
fused to ratify the armistice,
recommenced hostilities.

AND EXPEDITION.

en the large expedition now
actually sail, depends on
ces which may result from
e of affairs upon the conti-
are assured that ministers
le in their different depart-
such activity has been em-
ery thing will be ready to
from this date.
number of transports are
ce, military, and medical
en embarked; and a large
is in the neighborhood of
mbarkation; so that on the
pt of expected intelligence
ent, the troops will be hur-
nd sail without a moment's

o the quantity of stores con-
ansports, 30,000 sets of ac-
re ordered from a house in
these few days.
n mail arrived on Saturday
letters and papers from
Altona, to the 24th inst.
a negociation for a genera
he mediation of Austria
ily. A paragraph, dated
laine, May 15th, says—
ournals state, upon the au-
nts from Vienna, that pro-
have already reached Vi-
; immediately after the ar-
a courier was sent off w
cae proposals, to invite the
ment to accede to them
ns doubt that they will lead
ssue." An article dated
3, adds, "We are here
ed that France and Russia
he mediation of our court,
however, that there shall
during the course of the

negociations." The present appearance of affairs upon the continent corresponds with these accounts; for though an armistice be expressly prohibited, it is natural that the chance of peace, held out by an existing negociation, should restrain the ardor for the final appeal to a general action; and there does not appear any other satisfactory cause for the long pause that has taken place in the military operations in Poland, upon a large scale.

The report of the capture of Dantzic on the 9th, had reached Copenhagen on the 18th inst. but it was universally discredited upon apparently good ground. Letters from Berlin of the 16th are silent respecting such an event, which if it had taken place, must have been known there before that date.

The head-quarters of Bonaparte still continued at Finkenstein on the 15th instant.

Further official accounts, from the Imperial head-quarters at Finckenstein, dated May 23, announce the following events:

"The general of brigade Beaumont, aid de-camp to the grand duke of Berg, and the general of brigade Albert, at the head of two battalions of the division of Oudinot, the 3d and 11th battalions of chasseurs, and a brigade of dragoons have defeated and put to flight a division of the enemy which endeavored to penetrate by the Narew. This division was attacked on the 16th, when it was routed and pursued 15 leagues beyond the Nahlberg. It lost 800 prisoners and 4 pieces of cannon. This enterprize of the enemy was connected with the expedition of lieut. gen. Camensky. Both were intended to effect the deliverance of Dantzic.

"On the 13th, the enemy attacked gen. Lemorris, who, at the head of a Bavarian brigade and a Polish regiment, has passed the Narew, to burn the rafts which the enemy had constructed six weeks before, at Wyzkorve. All these rafts were burnt. The enemy appeared before the entrenchments of gen. Lemorris, but were defeated and left many killed on the field of battle. Marshal Massena, at the same moment passed the bridge at Pultusk and fell on the rear of the enemy. Some Cossacks advanced to attack the head of the bridge over the Omulew near Dromzewo: they were repulsed. The general of brigade Girard, at the head of the 39th regiment, made 15 Cossacks leap into the Narew, and took from them 6 horses.

"Artillery has been brought into the covered way of the half moon before Dantzic. The fire from Hakelsberg has been silenced.

"*From the Danube, May* 16.

"It does not appear in the several camps for practising manœuvres, any evolutions which were expected to be formed in the course of the summer, are to take place. Every officer who wishes for leave of absence obtains it without the least difficulty, and every thing shows that the Imperial cabinet persists in its pacific dispositions. Peace alone can heal up the wound inflicted on the house of Austria by an unfortunate war. The chief attention of the Imperial ministry is directed to the restoration of the finances. —*Hamburgh Correspondenten, May* 26.

Vienna, May 13.

We are positively assured, that France and Russia have accepted the mediation of our court, under the condition, however, that there shall be no armistice during the course of the negociations.

Breslau, May 16.

Our Gazette has this day published a supplement extraordinary, containing the following intelligence:

"The enemy having been driven from Carth, on the 14th, by the columns commanded by general Dumuy, after suffering considerable loss, effected his retreat by the side of the mountains. Gen. Lefebvre pursued him and came up with him near Kevelsdorf. Not to mention the number of killed, he took seven hundred prisoners among whom were thirty officers and three pieces of cannon. We do not yet know all the results of this brilliant day on which our brave allies performed prodigies of valor."

Bayreuth, May 14.

Dispatches brought to Dresden, by a courier on the 6th, occasioned by a great ministerial conference, to which the king repaired from Pulnitz.

Banks of the Maine, May 14.

According to the latest accounts from Vienna, say the public journals, proposals for peace between the belligerent powers have already reached Vienna and Buda; immediately after the arrival a courier was sent off to London, with these proposals, to invite the government to accede to them —Many persons however, doubt whether these negociations will have a successful issue.

Warsaw, May 13.

Our Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Halensberg, near Dantzic from the 1st to the 5th of May.

Private letters, which we do not say are official, but which have some pretensions to public confidence, as they are written by officers of credit from the camp of Dantzic, all agree in asserting that the surrender of that unfortunate city is no longer doubtful, but that it is very near. The last parallel which is now compleating, is at most only sixty paces distant from the place —Besides the two hundred pieces of heavy artillery employed, forty others of the the largest calibre have arrived. The bombardment which from compassion to the unhappy inhabitants, was somewhat intermitted, has begun again with greater vigor and will not cease till a practicable breach shall be made. An assault will then be undertaken, which notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of general Kalkreuth, and the united exertions of the Russians and Prussians, will in a few hours put our warriors in possession of that city.

Dantzic it is said is half destroyed, few houses remain undamaged, and our bumbs and musketry, which reach the interior of the town, daily kill many of the soldiers and inhabitants, though the latter from want of dwellings, lodge in cellars and the vaults of the churches. The Prusians have brought upon the walls great beams, with chains fastened to them probably to destroy our soldiers, when they should mount to the assault; our artillery however broke all these chains, and the beams probably fell back upon those who invented this insecure means of defence. We have learnt from deserters that in the night of the 1st of May, our bombs killed a general of artillery, a major and an adjutant.

We understand that the besiegers have taken the mouth of the Vistula, one of the most important positions near Dantzic.—The Russians who defended it lost above 400 men killed, and 500 men were made prisoners.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

From the Paris Argus of May 28.

On the 21st of March the Russians took the Castle of Tenedos by assault. April 3, the head of the treasurer of the Turkish navy was exposed on the gate of the Seraglio: he was condemned for not taking measures to defend the Dardanelles. The treasurer of the army was dismissed. The Turkish fleet is in the sea of Marmora.

It is still rumored a pacific congress is to meet at Prague, composed of Talleyrand and Laforet, for France; Stohelberg, for Russia; Pustroff, for Prussia; and Stadion for Austria.

The king of Sweden has arrived at Stralsund.

Reports of arrangements for negotiations for a general peace continue. The French shew constantly their wish to negociate.

FRENCH ARMY.

The French troops now in service, in all parts of the world, are estimated at 600,000; of which 300,000 are cavalry. During the revolutionary war in that kingdom, towards the close of 1794, they amounted to 752,474.

NEW FRENCH NOBLES.

The emperor Napoleon has conferred the grand decoration of the legion of honor on gen. Sebastiani, his ambassador at Constantinople.

FRENCH CONSCRIPTS.

The Paris papers contain numerous accounts of convictions before the civil tribunals in the several departments, of persons charged with having concealed conscripts; of having been guilty of spunging money (*escroquerie*) from parents of conscripts on pretence of obtaining their discharges; and for giving false accounts of infirmities to excuse them from the conscription.

From the 21st March to the 25th April the French emperor appointed to be members of the legion of honor (a kind of military nobility) 28 French soldiers, 13 Saxons, 7 Poles, 1 Bavarian, 3 Wurtemburgers and 1 Hessian; besides officers.

FREDERICK III.

The sword, and other decorations of Frederick the great taken at Berlin, have been deposited in great pomp in the hall of the invalids, in Paris.

According to a new census, *Austria*, now contains 11,608 square leagues; and a population of twenty-three and a half millions of souls; of which 17,551,800 are catholics; 1,050,000 Lutherians; 1,800,000 of the reformed church; 260,000-Greeks; 43,000 unitarians; 3,500 menomists, and 452,000 of jews. The nobility form about 600,000 souls, and the clergy 90,000 individuals.—The revenue of the state amounts to 103 millions per annum & the debt to 112 millions of florins.

At the time there was so great a rage for boxing matches, and the Sunday after the battle at Oldham, between Humphries & Mendoza, one of the lower order of preachers in that neighborhood, addressed his barn-assembled auditors, in the following, if not elegant, at least time-serving metaphor.—"I dare say you'll all pay to see another boxing-match between Humphries and Mendoza, yet you don't like to see a pitch'd battle between me and Belzebub; oh! many a hard *knock*, and many a *cross-buttock* have I given the *black bruiser*, for your sakes. Pull! do pull off those gaygarments of Mammon, strike a *strait blow* and give the devil a spiritual *black eye!* I'll be your bottle-holder—I ask nothing but the *door-money*, which I hope you'll not forget as you go out."

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE OF *ADMIRAL BERKELEY.*

THE *honorable* Admiral Berkeley, then only a captain in the British navy, commanded the *Marlborough* in Lord Howe's memorable engagement on the 4th June. Early on that day he got a scratch in the head so very slight, that a midshipman would have been ashamed to have mentioned it to the standers-by during such an engagement. The honorable captain, however, thought fit *to be prevailed upon* to go down to the cock pit to have care taken of his wound for fear of consequences, leaving the command of the vessel to the eldest lieutenant, who being a poor Hibernian unfriended by any thing but his own heart and hands, and of course without interest at the admiralty, thought that this was a glorious golden opportunity to *make a dash* and recommend himself to promotion by some very extraordinary deed of prowess. He accordingly lost no time in running up the Marlborough, where he tho't she would have enough of peppering, and where she soon caught the vigilant eye of the brave Howe, who, with his spy-glass perceived her very busily employed in paying her best compliments to three French line of battle-ships, one of which raked her fore and aft. Astonished and concerned at her situation, his lordship hastily called to Sir Roger Curtis, his captain, and said, "Why Sir Roger, Sir Roger! What in the name of Heaven can be the matter with the Marlborough?" Sir Roger, who knew Berkeley, and was keen, satirical, and witty as well as brave and humane, looked, for a moment, through his glass at the Marlborough, and then turning round to lord Howe, dryly replied, "I don't know, my lord, but I should imagine from the conduct of the Marlborough that Captain Berkeley has been killed.

[*New-York paper*

From the Phil. Gazette.

Notice to Pilots, and others sailing through Pamplico Sound.

There is now on the West point of the Royal Shoal a boat buoy, with a mast & a square cage, on the top of it from this buoy the light beacon on Shell Castle bears east half south, distance six miles; it stands in 11 feet water, rather within the point of shoal, and should not be approached nearer than a cables length.

On the north west point of the same shoal there is a nun buoy, which bears from the south west buoy north north west, distance, four miles, this also stands in eleven feet water, and the light beacon bears from it south east, half east, between the buoys the shoal makes a considerable elbow, which will prevent your sailing directly from one to the other.

The bluff has on it a boat buoy, with a mast and a square cage on the top, it stands in eleven and a half feet water, and bears from the north west buoy, north east, half east, distance six miles, the light Beacon bears from it south twelve miles, and bluff land north west by north, eight miles distance, to the north west of the buoy there is ten feet and a half water half a mile, and nine and a half feet a full mile on the same course, and twelve feet between the buoy and the Royal shoal, from whence it is distant two miles. Care should be taken on the ebb tide not to come too near the Royal shoal as it is steep.——Vessels may steer south west by west from the buoy on the bluff, until they make the N. N. West buoy, where should be given a birth of half a mile.

In turning down between the north west and the south west buoys, you may stand into the Royal shoal by the lead, but come no nearer than two fathoms.

DAVID WALLACE, jun.

Who was appointed to place the above buoys and give their bearings and distance.

Portsmouth, May 25, 1807.

☞ Palmer's Packet will sail for Norfolk on *Saturday* next.

July 29.

☞ Was left in Mr. Mott's yard on Sunday last, a double cased silver watch, makers name, A. Newland, London, No. 2460 —Whoever has found the same and will leave it with the printer shall be rewarded for their trouble.

⁂ Watchmakers and others are requested to stop it if offered for sale.

July 30. 3t

NOTICE.

The public Sale of the Brewery establishment, advertised for the 1st of August, will take place on that day at eleven o'clock on the premises. Terms made known at the time of Sale.

P. G. Marstellier.

July 30. dtf.

Twenty-five Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, sometime in the months of November or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of *SAM*, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. *Robert Smith*. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very strait, or rather a yellowish or taney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice, and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jemmeson's, in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give *Thirty Dollars* reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland } [30] d
county, July 24. }

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

The PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the performance will *Commence* precisely at the time advertised.

On FRIDAY EVENING,
JULY 31,
Will be performed the TRAGEDY
OF
PERCY;
OR,
THE COMBAT.

Percy, earl of Northumberland,	Mr. Claud,
(From the Theatre, Charleston.)	
Earl Douglas,	Mr. Wood.
Earl Raby,	Mr. Cross.
Sir Hubert,	Mr. Rutherford.
Edric,	Mr. Cone.
Harcourt,	Mr. Miller.
Messenger,	Mr. Barnett.
Elwina,	Mrs. Wood,
Birtha,	Mrs. Jefferson.

END OF THE PLAY,
Giles Scroggins' Ghost,
By Mr. JEFFERSON.

The rise, progress and utility of the Dramma,
By Mrs. MELMOTH.

To which will be added an entire new musical FARCE, in one act [never performed here] *called, THE*
INVISIBLE GIRL.
[*Translated from the French.*]

Captain Allelack,	Mr. Jefferson.
Sir Christopher Chatter,	Mr. Charnock.
Lord Flutter,	Mr. Miller.
Moses Melchesedoch,	Mr. Barnett.
Tom,	Master Cunningham.
Servant,	
Harriet, [the invisible girl,]	Mrs. Claud.
Mrs. Allelack,	Mrs. Cunningham.

⁂ The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

†‡† *Admittance*—*BOX*, ONE DOLLAR—*PIT*, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—*GALLERY*, FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE.

July 30.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store,
AN ORATION
DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY,
At the request of the *Washington Society of Alexandria*, by
J. H. THOMAS, Esq. of Fredericktown (M.)
July 15.

I WILL SELL.

A pair of handsome well broke Carriage Horses.

They are 7 and 8 years old, of a bright bay color, stout, sound and active, extremely well conditioned, in good order, and ride very well.

N. ELLICOTT.

July 22. co2w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th day of August next, the estate called CLIFTON, on Panther-Skin, in Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600 dollars and the costs of suit, to satisfy Jose, h Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by

The Commissioners.

July 13. (21) dts

Notice is hereby given
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin,
CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria, July 5. (7) 3taw4w

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. tawtf

Just Received and for Sale,
By the Subscribers,
A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday the 12th August next, at the late dwelling of HUGH WEST, deceased, in Wilks street, all the personal estate of the said Hugh West, consisting principally of household furniture, &c. &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Ann West, *Administratrix*
Of Hugh West deceased.

July 24. 2awtf

FOR SALE,
On a credit, or to be rented,
TEN ACRES OF GROUND,

HANDSOMELY situated, about three quarters of a mile from town, and on the main road leading from Alexandria to Georgetown and Washington. For particulers enquire of

The Printer.

July 24. eo6t

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to SARAH PORTER.

February 14. 2aw

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WARE-HOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman* —an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. co

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. co

☞ *Servants to be Hired.*

A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 19. eotf

The Subscriber has just Received
And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each
Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and
A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.
Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, *put up for home, or export consumption.*

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

WM. DUNLAP.

June 16. eotf.

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April co

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at *Dawson's tavern*, in the county of Loudoun, and town of *Leesburg* on *FRIDAY* the 14th day of August next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806 in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } Comm'rs.

June 24. 2awts

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of *Sarah Fouchee*, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsuntide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little cross eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trowsers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other cloathing is not known.

A reward of 15 *Dollars* will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and secure them in any gaol, so that the subscriber, living near Dumfries, may get them again.

John Stone.

Prince William County,
June 27. eo

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

☞ *New Invented Oven.*

I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive priviledge in an OVEN I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used are in the usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a keener heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; added to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of twenty feet length and three feet six inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my priviledge for states, counties or towns, on liberal terms, letters adressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, July 30.

WE, Richard and Stephen Winchester, residing in the town of Fredericksburg and commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we have built an Oven under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid, on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use, and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a valuable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R & S. Winchester.

Fredericksburg, January 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, some time since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs. Richard and Stephen Winchester, of Fredericksburg, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New Invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this sixth day of February (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

N. B. Not having sufficient experiment of said oven above mentioned, I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do without the labor of chopping and splitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens. A. J.

NEW-YORK, December 1, 1806.

THIS is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city, I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method, I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is greatly in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to he most superficial observer.

Robert Hartshorne.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store,
AN ORATION

DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY,
At the request of the *Washington Society of Alexandria*, by
J. H. THOMAS, Esq. of Fredericktown (M.)

July 16.

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Scite for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore and an ample supply of wood for coal. The scite for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole sourse of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expence. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abundant and good. When it is considered that this property is within nine miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the scite of the works to tide water may at a small expence be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market: when it is considered from the contiguity of these works to the seat of government, no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon,) a doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract on application to him at Dumfries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

July 22 d6tlaw

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